

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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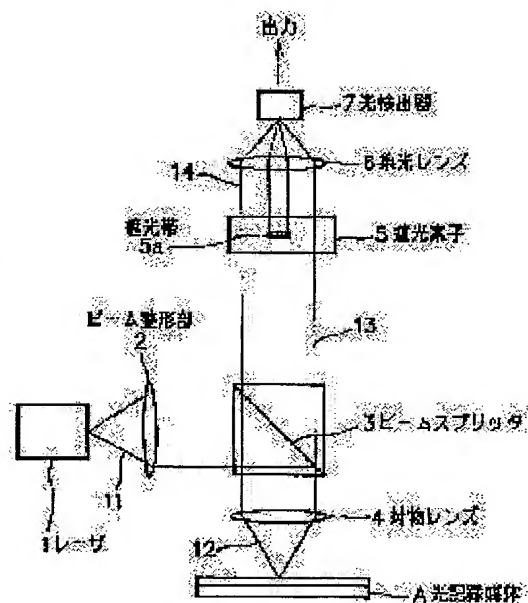
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(54) OPTICAL RECORDING AND REPRODUCING METHOD AND DEVICE THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical recording/reproducing method and a device therefor of a low cost capable of suppressing crosstalk from an adjacent track by simple constitution and improving the track density.

SOLUTION: A light beam emitted from a laser 1 is converged through a beam forming part 2, a beam splitter 3 and an objective lens 4, to irradiate an optical recording medium A, its reflected beam is converged by a condenser lens 6, detected by a photodetector 7 and recorded information is reproduced. At this time, by shielding the center part, i.e., a part largely affected by crosstalk from an adjacent track, the crosstalk from the adjacent track is suppressed.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In an optical recording regeneration method which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information, An optical recording regeneration method making as [reproduce / shade the central part of an optical beam from an optical recording medium, detect an optical beam after this protection from light, and / recorded information].

[Claim 2]The optical recording regeneration method according to claim 1 considering it as a field into which a field which shades is inserted in two straight lines parallel to a track direction.

[Claim 3]The optical recording regeneration method according to claim 1 making a boundary line of a field which shades into a concentric circle which makes an optical beam and a center the same.

[Claim 4]Optical recording playback equipment having arranged a shielding element which shades the central part of this optical beam in an optical path of an optical beam from an optical recording medium in optical recording playback equipment which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information.

[Claim 5]The optical recording playback equipment according to claim 4 having arranged an APODAIZU element in an optical path which irradiates an optical recording medium with light emitted from a light source.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the optical recording regeneration method which used the optical disc etc., and its device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]As this conventional kind of optical recording regeneration method being shown in JP,1-245433,A etc., Condense the light emitted from light sources, such as a semiconductor laser, via an optical system, and the beam spot is formed, The recording track on an optical recording medium is irradiated with this, the catoptric light is led to a photodetector via an optical system, the light intensity of this catoptric light and change of a polarization direction are detected, and the information recorded on said track is reproduced.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, since the influence of the information on the adjacent track included in the reflected light beam from an optical recording medium (cross talk) became large and accuracy stopped being able to improve information reproduction in such a conventional method when track density is made high, it was difficult to improve track density.

[0004]As a method of oppressing the cross talk mentioned above and improving track density, Paper Jpn.J.Appl.Phys. of the Japanese Japan Society of Applied Physics, the 32nd volume, There are 1993, High-Density Land/GrooveRecording for Digital Video File System, and a method indicated without p5449-5450. This irradiates the recording track on an optical recording medium with the three beam spots, inputs into a crosstalk cancellation circuit the main detecting signals acquired by these and two substitutes' detecting signal, removes a cross talk, and reproduces information.

[0005]However, three light sources, such as a semiconductor laser to which the characteristic was equal in this method in order to form three light beam spot, are needed, There was a problem that the part and the complicated regenerative-circuit system which compensates a position gap of the detecting signal which becomes expensive and originates in the interval of each beam spot were needed.

[0006]The purpose of this invention can oppress the cross talk from an adjacent track with easy composition, and there is in providing the optical recording regeneration method which may improve track density, and its device by low cost.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In an optical recording regeneration method which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information in order to solve said SUBJECT in this invention, The central part of an optical beam from an optical recording medium was shaded, and it made as [reproduce / detect an optical beam after this protection from light, and / recorded information].

[0008]Influence of a cross talk from an adjacent track can remove a center section of a large optical beam, and this enables it to oppress a cross talk from an adjacent track.

[0009]If it is considered as a field into which a field which shades is inserted in two straight lines parallel to a track direction, change of signal amplitude by off-focus and an off-track can be lessened.

[0010]If a boundary line of a field which shades is made into a concentric circle which makes an optical beam and a center the same, A center section of an optical beam with great influence of a cross talk

from an adjacent track can be removed, and while becoming possible to oppress a cross talk from an adjacent track, a low-frequency component of a track direction can be removed and it becomes possible to raise linear recording density.

[0011]In optical recording playback equipment which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information, According to the device which has arranged a shielding element which shades the central part of this optical beam in an optical path of an optical beam from an optical recording medium, that a shielding element may be inserted in the conventional device can only realize low cost and space-saving high density recording.

[0012]According to what has arranged an APODAIZU element in an optical path which irradiates an optical recording medium with light emitted from a light source, light irradiated by optical recording medium can be made into the super resolution beam spot, and linear recording density of a track direction can also be raised by this.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]drawing 1 is what a 1st embodiment of this invention is shown for — the inside of a figure, and 1 — a light source and here — laser and 2 — a beam splitter and 4 are [a photodetector and A of a shielding element and 6] optical recording media a condenser and 7 an object lens and 5 beam falsework and 3.

[0014]The shielding element 5 shades the center section of the catoptric light from the optical recording medium A, and as shown in drawing 2 here, the thing in which the protection-from-light belt 5a of the streamline surrounded by the glass plate with two curves of the same curvature was formed is used for it. This shielding element 5 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the protection-from-light belt 5a may cross at right angles and the longitudinal direction of the streamline of the protection-from-light belt 5a may be in agreement with the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A.

[0015]In said composition, it is orthopedically operated by the parallel beam by the beam falsework 2, and a direction is changed by the beam splitter 3, it is condensed with the object lens 4, and the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 forms the beam spot 12, and is irradiated by the recording track (not shown) on the optical recording medium A. The catoptric light 13 from the recording track on the optical recording medium A by the beam spot 12 passes the object lens 4 and the beam splitter 3, and reaches the shielding element 5.

[0016]Drawing 3 shows the field shaded by the shielding element 5 of the catoptric light 13, and the field through which it passes, and the catoptric light 13 has a partition boundary of the shape of a curve according to the shape of the protection-from-light belt 5a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided crosswise [of a track] in the shielding region 13a and the transit area 13b.

[0017]Light is received by the photodetector 7 via the condenser 6, and the optical beam 14 which passed through the transit area 13b mentioned above is changed into an electric (reproduction) signal.

[0018]In the above-mentioned reversion system, it leaks from the adjacent track on an optical recording medium, and on a flat surface with the protection-from-light belt which is a Fourier transformation plane on this medium, in the intensity distribution of a collimated beam, lump signals differ to each field and appear. Then, by shading the field where it leaks and many lump signals are included with a protection-from-light belt, the influence from an adjacent track can be oppressed and the signal recorded on the medium can be reproduced with sufficient accuracy.

[0019]According to said composition, using the Fourier transform with the lens of light, the cross talk from an adjacent track can be oppressed and the data on the optical recording medium A can be reproduced with high precision. And since the shielding region of catoptric light is a portion in which change by a cross talk appears most in accordance with the field where the crosswise primary [**] diffracted lights and zero-order diffracted lights of a track overlap, The influence of the cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced efficiently by this, and the signal from a target track can also be compensated. A cross talk can be reduced only by inserting a shielding element in the conventional reversion system further again, and low cost and space-saving realization are possible.

[0020]In order to pass the beam splitter 3, 1/4 well-known wavelength plate may be inserted between the beam splitter 3 and the object lens 4, or a polarization SUMU splitter may be used as the beam

splitter 3. Although omitted here, the method of the common knowledge about detection and its control of a focusing signal required for actual information reproduction or a tracking signal may be used.

[0021]Drawing 4 shows a 2nd embodiment of this invention, and here shows the gestalt which added the APODAIZU element in a 1st embodiment. the inside of a figure and 1 — laser and 2 — beam falsework and 3 — an object lens and 5 are [an APODAIZU element and A of a condenser and 7] optical recording media a photodetector and 8 a shielding element and 6 a beam splitter and 4. [namely,]

[0022]The APODAIZU elements 8 are change and a thing which attenuates the central part of the light 11 correctly about the intensity distribution of the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 so that the path of the beam spot formed on the optical recording medium A may become small, Here, as shown in drawing 5, the thing in which the mirror 8a by a rectangular metal membrane etc. was formed is used for the glass plate. This APODAIZU element 8 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the mirror 8a may cross at right angles and the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A and the longitudinal direction of the mirror 8a may cross at right angles.

[0023]In said composition, it is orthopedically operated by the parallel beam by the beam falsework 2, and the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 reaches the APODAIZU element 8.

[0024]Drawing 6 shows the field shaded by the APODAIZU element 8 of the light 11, and the field through which it passes, and the light 11 has a linear shape partition boundary according to the shape of the mirror 8a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided into a track direction in the shielding region 11a and the transit area 11b.

[0025]A direction is changed by the beam splitter 3, it is condensed with the object lens 4, and the light 15 which passed through the transit area 11b mentioned above forms the beam spot 16, and is irradiated by the recording track (not shown) on the optical recording medium A.

[0026]At this time, the beam spot 16 turns into super resolution spot with narrow width of a central main lobe, and a large side lobe to the direction of movement of an optical beam compared with the case where there is no APODAIZU element, as shown in drawing 7. Thereby, the high frequency component of a regenerative signal is emphasized and it becomes renewable [the information recorded with higher line density].

[0027]The catoptric light 17 from the recording track on the optical recording medium A by the beam spot 16 mentioned above passes the object lens 4 and the beam splitter 3, It becomes the optical beam 18 which furthermore passed the shielding element 5 and reduced the cross talk from the adjacent track, light is received by the photodetector 7 via the condenser 6, and it is changed into an electric (reproduction) signal.

[0028]According to said composition, line density and track density can be simultaneously raised by using an APODAIZU element for the incident light to an optical recording medium, and using a shielding element for catoptric light (regenerated light). Other composition and effects are the same as the case of a 1st embodiment.

[0029]Drawing 8 shows other examples of a shielding element. That is, 21 are a shielding element among a figure and the mirror 21a by a rectangular metal membrane etc. is formed in a glass plate here. This shielding element 21 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the mirror 21a may cross at right angles and the longitudinal direction of the mirror 21a may be in agreement with the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A.

[0030]Drawing 9 is what shows the field shaded by the shielding element 21 of catoptric light, and the field through which it passes, Catoptric light has a partition boundary parallel to the track direction according to the shape of the mirror 21a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided crosswise [of a track] in the shielding region 22a and the transit area 22b.

[0031]Since the partition boundary of catoptric light becomes a track direction and parallel according to this shielding element, there is little change of the signal amplitude by the off-track and an off-focus, it becomes advantageous to an off-track and an off-focus, and becomes more practical. Production of the shielding element itself does not need complicated processing, either, but becomes easy.

[0032]Drawing 10 shows the example of further others of a shielding element. That is, among a figure, 31 are a shielding element and form the mirror 31a by a metal membrane circular to a glass plate etc. here. This shielding element 31 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the

mirror 31a may cross at right angles.

[0033]Drawing 11 shows the field shaded by the shielding element 31 of catoptric light, and the field through which it passes, and catoptric light has a partition boundary of the concentric circle shape according to the shape of the mirror 31a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided into the shielding region 32a and the transit area 32b to the section.

[0034]Since the partition boundary of catoptric light becomes concentric circle shape to that section according to this shielding element, it can use especially for a 1st embodiment and track density and line density can be simultaneously raised only by this shielding element. Namely, since the field where a change the shielding region of catoptric light is almost the same as the field where the crosswise primary [**] diffracted lights and zero-order diffracted lights of a track overlap, and according to a cross talk appears mostly is shaded by a mirror about track density, The influence of the cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced efficiently, and track density can be raised. About line density, the low-frequency components of the information recorded on the optical recording medium have gathered for the center of catoptric light, and since this low-frequency component is removed by a mirror, the information on high frequency is renewable with sufficient accuracy.

[0035]Thereby, the information that linear recording density and track density are high is renewable by shading the center of catoptric light by a shielding element.

[0036]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, a cross talk can be oppressed using the Fourier converting operation with the lens of light, and the recorded information on an optical recording medium can be detected with sufficient accuracy. That a shielding element may be inserted in the conventional device can only realize low cost and space-saving high density recording.

[Translation done.]

ズ、5は遮光素子、6は集光レンズ、7は光検出器、Aは光記録媒体である。

【0014】遮光素子5は、光記録媒体Aからの反射光の中心部分を遮光するもので、ここでは図2に示すように、ガラス板に同一曲率の2曲線で囲まれた流線形の遮光素子5aを形成したものをを用いている。該遮光素子5は、遮光帯5aの幅広さがビーム（の軸）方向と直交し、かつ遮光帯5aの流線形の長手方向が光記録媒体A上のトラック方向（ビーム進行方向）と一致する如く配置される。

【0015】前記構成において、レーザ1から射出された光11はビーム整形部2で平行光に整形され、ビームスプリッタ3で方向が変えられ、対物レンズ4により集光されてビームスポット12を形成し、光記録媒体A上の記録トラック（図示せず）に照射される。ビームスポット12にはより光記録媒体A上の記録トラックからの反射光13は対物レンズ4及びビームスプリッタ3を通過し、遮光素子5に達する。

【0016】図3は反射光13の遮光素子5によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示すもので、反射光13は光記録媒体A上のビーム進行方向に対し、遮光帯5aの形状に従う曲線状の分割境界線をもって、トラックの幅方向に遮光領域13aと通過領域13bとに分割される。

【0017】前述した通過領域13bを通過した光ビーム14は集光レンズ6を介して光検出器7に受光され、電気（再生）信号に変換される。

【0018】前述の再生系では、光記録媒体上の隣接トラックからの漏れ込み信号は、該媒体上のフーリエ変換面である遮光帯の平面において、平行ビームの強度分布が中心各領域に現れる。そこで、漏れ込み信号が多く含まれる領域を遮光帯によって遮光することにより隣接トラックからの影響を抑え、媒体上に記録された信号を精度良く再生することができる。

【0019】前記構成によれば、光のレンズによるフーリエ変換を利用して、隣接トラックからのクロストークを抑え、光記録媒体A上のデータを高精度に再生できる。しかも反射光の遮光領域はトラックの幅方向の土1次回折光と0次回折光とが市なり合う領域に一致し、クロストークによる変動が最も多く現れる部分であるため、これにより効率良く隣接トラックからのクロストークの形勢を低減し、かつ目標トラックからの信号も補償することができ。さらにまた、従来の再生系に遮光素子5aを挿入するだけでクロストークを低減でき、低コストかつ省スペースでの実現が可能である。

【0020】なお、ビームスプリッタ3を通過させた後に、周知の1/4波長板をビームスプリッタ3と対物レンズ4との間に挿入したり、ビームスプリッタ3とし偏光スームスプリッタを用いてもよい。また、ここでは省略したが、実際の情報再生に必要なフォーカス信号

ビーム（の軸）方向と直交し、かつミラー21aの長手方向が光記録媒体A上のトラック方向（ビーム進行方向）と一致する如く配置される。

【0030】図9は反射光の遮光素子21によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示すもので、反射光は光記録媒体A上のビーム進行方向に対し、ミラー21aの形状に従うトラック方向と平行な分割境界線をもって、トラックの幅方向に遮光領域22aと通過領域22bとに分割される。

【0031】この遮光素子によれば、反射光の分割境界線がトラック方向と平行になるので、オフトラッキング、オフフォーカスによる信号強度の減少が少なく、オフトラッキング、オフフォーカスに対して有利となり、より実用的となる。また、遮光素子自体の作製も複雑な加工を必要とせず、容易になる。

【0032】図10は遮光素子のさらに他の例を示すものである。即ち、図中、31は遮光素子であり、ここではガラス板に円形の金属膜等によるミラー31aを形成してなっている。該遮光素子31はミラー31aの幅広さがビーム（の軸）方向と直交する如く配置される。

【0033】図11は反射光の遮光素子31によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示すもので、反射光は光記録媒体A上のビーム進行方向に対し、ミラー31aの形状に従う同心円状の分割境界線をもって、その断面に対して遮光領域32aと通過領域32bとに分割される。

【0034】この遮光素子によれば、反射光の分割境界線がその断面に対して同心円状になるので、特に第1の実施の形態に用いて該遮光素子のみによりトラック密度及び線密度を同時に向上させることができる。即ち、トラック密度に関しては、反射光の遮光領域がトラックの幅方向の土1次回折光と0次回折光とが重なり合う領域とほぼ同じであり、クロストークによる変動が多く現れる領域がミラーにより遮光されるため、効率良く隣接トラックからのクロストークの影響を低減でき、トラック密度を向上させることができる。また、線密度に関して

は、光記録媒体上に記録された情報の低周波成分が反射光の中心に集まっており、この低周波成分がミラーにより取り除かれるため、高い周波数の情報を精度良く再生することができる。

【0035】これにより、反射光の中心を遮光素子で遮光することによって、線記録密度及びトラック密度の高い情報を再生することができる。

【0036】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、光のレンズによるフーリエ変換作用を利用してクロストークを抑え、光記録媒体上の記録情報を精度良く検出できる。また、従来の装置に遮光素子を導入するのみで良く、低コストかつ省スペースでの高密度記録が実現できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態を示す構成図

【図2】図1中の遮光素子の詳細を示す説明図

【図3】図2の遮光素子によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示す説明図

【図4】本発明の第2の実施の形態を示す構成図

【図5】図4中のアポダイズ素子の詳細を示す説明図

【図6】図5のアポダイズ素子によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示す説明図

【図7】アポダイズ素子によるビームスポットの光速度分布の変化を示す説明図

【図8】遮光素子の他の例を示す説明図

【図9】図8の遮光素子によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示す説明図

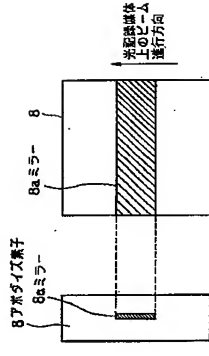
【図10】遮光素子のさらに他の例を示す説明図

【図11】図10の遮光素子によって遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示す説明図

【符号の説明】

1…レーザ、2…ビーム整形部、3…ビームスプリッタ、4…対物レンズ、5、21、31…遮光素子、6…集光レンズ、7…光検出器、8…アポダイズ素子、A…光記録媒体。

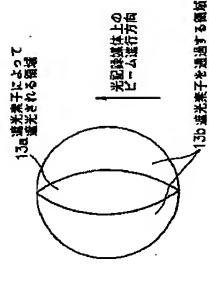
【図5】



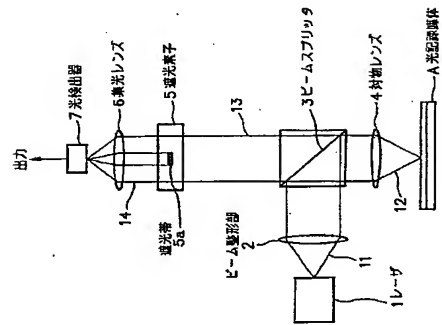
(b)

(a)

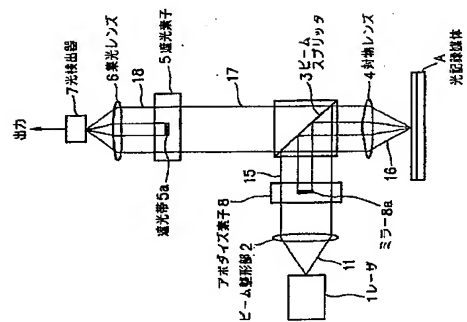
【図3】



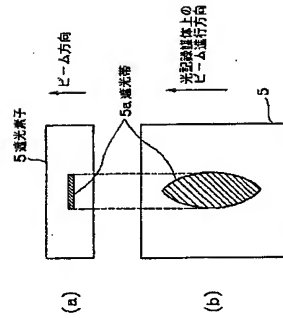
【図 1】



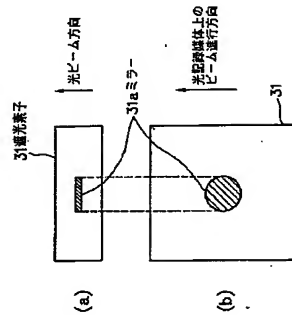
【图4】



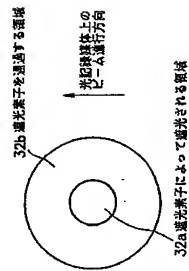
【图2】



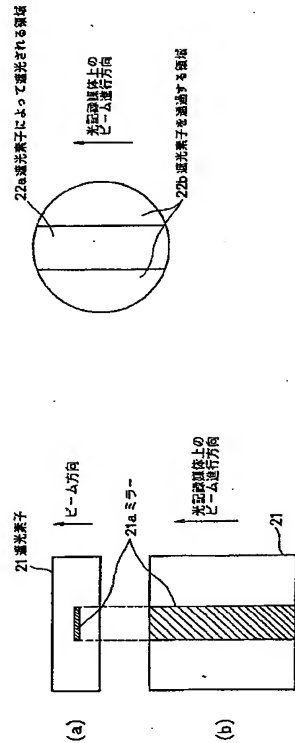
【图 10】



【❖11】



【8】



【9】

